

London is drugs capital, court told as two jailed after £1.5m cocaine haul

London has become the drugs capital of the world, a court was told yesterday.

American and Italian Mafia chiefs have chosen the city as a base for multi-million pound deals because they regard it as the most lucrative market anywhere and an ideal distribution point. Det Sgt Barry Strong, of Scotland Yard's drug squad, said at the Central Criminal Court.

The court was told that three and a half million kilos of almost pure cocaine worth £1.5 million at street value was seized by detectives during a raid on a flat in Chiswick, west London. It was the largest haul of cocaine ever found by the Metropolitan Police.

Fernando Ortiz, aged 37, a Columbian, of Wellesley Road, Chiswick, was jailed for 10

years after being convicted of possessing and supplying cocaine. He was also fined £139,000 and recommended for deportation.

Gilbert Morgan, aged 32, a Jamaican, of Nell Gwynn House, Sloane Avenue, Chelsea, who acted as "rinder" for the drugs, was jailed for three years. He was acquitted of possessing cocaine with intent to supply but found guilty of being in unlawful possession of the drug.

Judge Nina Lowry told them: "This case has revealed a picture of international cocaine dealing. It is plain from the evidence that clever and experienced criminals in this country, Italy, North and South America, have succeeded in making huge sums of money out of this evil trade."

The judge said that Ortiz was

"well up in the hierarchy," but others had evaded capture. They included a suspected Mafia leader, Frederico Ronchi, aged 40, who rented a Belgravia flat, but managed to slip through the net and escape.

Mr Michael Austin-Smith, for the prosecution, told the court that Scotland Yard had acted swiftly after receiving information from the Italian police. They traced Ortiz and kept observation on his home.

Detectives found one and a half kilos of cocaine, wrapped in newspaper, and £39,000. A further two kilos were found in a safe deposit box.

Mr Austin-Smith said that drugs were being smuggled into the country through a big "Mafia-backed syndicate", and came originally from Colombia through Miami to London.

New home sought for musical museum

By David Cross

Mr Frank Holland, a trail former engineer, aged 74, is looking for a new home for the 50 tons of musical instruments which he has collected and lovingly restored. He is fed up with being pestered by vandals and having to clear debris from crumbling walls and a leaky roof.

For the past 21 years, between 200 and 300 bulky instruments have been gradually filling a former Victorian church off the M4 motorway in Brentford High Street in west London.

There is now so little room that he has had to get rid of 11 pianos on a five-year lease to Holdenby House in Northampton to leave space for the 3,000 people who visit each year.

Mr Holland, who lives in a 12ft by 9ft room in what used to be the vestry of St George's Church, was bitten by the collecting bug in the 1950s when he lived in Canada and began importing pianos from England for local schools.

He admits to having been something of a musical instrument fanatic since at least 1932 when he built his own automatic record player.

When he returned to London in 1958 he brought with him a fine automatic Steinway piano and 16 cases containing rolls of music. His expanding collection in a friend's house in



Mr Frank Holland with a WurliTzer for his collection (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

Hangar Lane, Ealing, with his Steinway and several other pianos soon drove him to look for other premises.

It was then that he found St George's. Since formally opening his Musical Museum to the

public in 1963, Mr Holland has travelled widely to look for items for his collection.

The instruments are insured for a total of £250,000, but their market value is probably closer to £500,000.

Mr Holland and his museum trustees have their eye on the former Odeon cinema in Twickenham to house the collection, and earlier this month launched an appeal for £500,000 towards its purchase.

Ombudsman censures DHSS for benefit delay

By Nicholas Timmins
Social Services
Correspondent

The Department of Health and Social Security has been found guilty of "inexcusable neglect" in taking more than 11 months to settle a claim for industrial disablement benefit for a Glasgow joiner aged 68 who died eight weeks before an award of £1,860 in back benefit was agreed.

Sir Cecil Clothier, the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration (Ombudsman), said the department was deplorably slow in handling the claim for asbestosis and the asbestos-related cancer mesothelioma, from which Mr Ronald Hill died, and that inspectors at two of the department's offices merited the strongest criticism.

In a report issued earlier this month, Sir Cecil said the department had assured him that "firm action has now been taken to ensure that nothing of this kind happens again".

Yesterday, however, Clyde-side Action on Asbestos, which supported Mr Hill's original claim in 1982, said that of 35 more cases submitted in March and April this year only 5 had so far been resolved.

"The department has taken eight months with the other cases and are well on target for the 11 months which the Ombudsman has condemned in Ron Hill's case," the action group said.

'Safety risks' to NHS workers

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Ten years of the Health and Safety at Work Act has had little impact on safety for staff and patients in the National Health Service, a health service union said yesterday.

Launching a campaign to improve standards, Mr John Edmonds, national officer of the General Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union, which has 60,000 health

service members, said: "There are a vast number of potential hazards to staff who work in the health service, often more than in most industrial workplaces."

Hazards that affected patients included fire, asbestos, infection and radiation, while the health service lost three quarters of a million working days a year and £52 million from back injuries to nurses.

Each year there are about 2,000 fires on health service premises, the union said. Many thousands of tons of asbestos in hospitals have yet to be identified and dealt with.

The union has four nursing members who have been unable to work after back injuries, with one nursing sister in a wheelchair after moving a patient on her own.

The law's delay: 2

Moves to accelerate Crown court trials

In the second of three articles FRANCES GIBB, Legal Affairs Correspondent, reports on efforts to speed up the process of bringing cases to Crown courts. Should there be a pre-trial time limit, and should the prosecution's case be disclosed early to encourage more people to plead guilty?

The Home Secretary and the Lord Chancellor have each launched a variety of offensives aimed at tackling the huge backlog of work and resulting delays in the criminal courts.

Two reforms in particular may have a dramatic effect on Crown court waiting times when they come into force, probably in 1986: the introduction of statutory time limits on detention before trial along the lines of those in Scotland; and the requirement that the prosecution disclose its case to the defence before trial.

Statutory time limits, called for by the Home Affairs Committee of MPs in May, are to be tested in a series of field trials with the aim of bringing them into force alongside the new independent prosecution service.

The idea is that a deadline, within which a case would have to be brought to trial, would inject a much-needed sense of urgency into proceedings. Where the deadline was breached, in all but few, defined circumstances, the case would have to be dropped and the defendant, if in custody, released.

In Scotland, where there is a 110-day limit for jury trial cases, defendants are rarely in custody for longer than that period. The Home Secretary has expressed concern that there is a prevailing attitude that "a case takes as long as it takes" with no incentive to encourage parties to bring cases to trial as quickly as they can, nor penalties for spinning them out.

Experiments will be devised to test appropriate time limits, with possible variations from area to area to take account, for instance, of the massive workload in London courts.

They will also put to the test fears expressed by the Lord Chancellor, who - with other judges - is opposed to time limits, on the ground that the "big fish" will escape the net by finding some excuse to go over the deadline; and also that cases will tend to be run up to the limit and not be prepared earlier. Others say that without more courts or judges, the idea is doomed to fail in a place such as London.

The second reform, also recommended by the MPs, involves implementation of section 48 of the Criminal Act 1977, involving pre-trial disclosure of the prosecution case.

At present many defendants elect trial by jury (where their case permits a choice) simply to know the case against them. At the last minute they often then change plea with resulting waste in time and money for courts and lawyers.

The first one-year experiment on this reform in magistrates' courts in Newcastle upon Tyne has proved successful. Guilty pleas for cases triable either by jury or magistrates increased from 52 to 57 per cent and Crown court elections dropped from 30 to 25 per cent.

As the cost of a Crown court guilty plea is between three and four times that in the magistrates' court, there have been considerable savings to police, courts and legal aid. Police and prosecution savings alone, in reduced appearances and case preparation, were more than 10 times the cost of disclosing the prosecution case by summaries.

A second experiment in the Metropolitan area, where the not guilty plea rate is particularly high, has yet to be evaluated.

At the same time as those measures the Lord Chancellor has taken steps to increase the number of courtrooms and judges.

A massive Crown court building programme is under way, which since April 1980 has provided 30 more Crown courtrooms, 20 in the rest of the country, an increase in Crown courts from 339 to 386. They include complexes at Southwark in London, Liverpool, Leeds and Portsmouth.

More schemes are planned, to provide about 50 more courtrooms, including Birmingham, Manchester, Newcastle and Isleworth. By the end of the decade there will be an extra 200 Crown courts, a net increase of 70.

The Lord Chancellor is also concerned to find more circuit judges. In spite of a 70 per cent rise in numbers since 1972 to a present total of 349, he considers that there is too great a reliance on part-time judges such as recorders and assistant recorders.

He is now conducting a "serious trawl" of the legal profession to find up to 10 per cent more circuit judges, and is seconding from the provinces to help out in London.

Tomorrow: The magistrates' courts.

Senior civil servant on secrets charge

A senior civil servant appeared in court yesterday accused of passing information under the official secrets act.

Alan Lowther, aged 44, of Broomfield Road, Surbiton, Surrey, an accounts management executive with the Home Office, was charged under section 2(1)(A) of the Act.

He was remanded on unconditional bail until December 17 by Bow Street magistrates, London.

It is alleged that Mr Lowther, a grade one civil servant, passed on a restricted document in June this year to an unauthorized person, Alan Joseph Connolly, a grade two civil servant employed in another department.



Mr Lowther in London yesterday

Reporting restrictions were not lifted.

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Peking clears the way for port visits by US warships

Peking (Reuters) - Peking will allow US warships to make ceremonial calls at Chinese ports for the first time since the 1949 communist takeover. Mr Hu Yaobang, the Communist Party General Secretary, has said.

The symbolic move to cement growing military collaboration between the United States and China follows discussions in Washington this month on possible US help in modernizing China's Navy.

"American warships will be allowed to visit China's ports if they are on ceremonial call and the request is made through diplomatic procedures," Mr Hu told a group of visiting Japanese industrialists.

His remarks, reported yesterday by the official *China Daily* newspaper, also followed talks in Peking this summer involving Mr John Lehman, the US Navy Secretary, about a possible port call by American destroyers.

Western military sources said the two sides discussed a visit next year to the Yellow Sea port of Qingdao, but final arrangements had not been made.

A Chinese naval delegation headed by Admiral Chen Youming is now in the United States and the sources said China is interested in obtaining

the modern gas-turbine engines used in US destroyers.

Both China and the United States are worried by the growing Soviet naval presence in the Pacific and South China Sea.

They said China, with increased oil exploration along its coast, would like to boost its naval capability. A senior naval delegation, has just visited Britain for a tour of naval bases and armaments factories.

China's navy has 360,000 men, 35 major surface combat ships, two nuclear powered submarines and around 100 diesel attack submarines.

The semi-official *China News Service* said this month China was developing a new generation of tactical and strategic missiles, but other high technology items have to be imported.

● **TRADE BOOST:** Sino-Soviet trade is set to rise by 60 per cent this year and the estranged communist giants may establish a joint committee to increase it further, according to Mr Hu. The Communist Party chief was quoted in *China Daily* (Reuters reports) as saying further increases in trade between the two neighbours were expected next year.

Stalinist emigré arrested in Poland

From Roger Boyes
Warsaw

The Polish police have arrested and are interrogating one of the most bizarre political opponents of General Jaruzelski: a stooped 74-year-old former minister who, out of love for Stalin, defected to Albania in 1966 and recently smuggled his way back in to Warsaw, where he has been stuffing illegally-printed tracts through embassy letter boxes.

While Mr Kazimierz Mijal was in Albanian exile he styled himself general secretary of the "Interim Central Committee of the Polish Communist Party", and organized what was effectively a Stalinist Government-in-waiting.

The texts of the leaflets which his secret organization has been printing in Poland show that he has abandoned none of his fervent commitment to Stalinism. General Jaruzelski "has sold out socialism", one broadcast said.

Mr Mijal was a leading figure in the Stalinist Poland of President Boleslaw Bierut, serving as head of the private chancery, then as minister for Local Economy. But when Wladyslaw Gomulka came to power in October 1956, Mr Mijal was forced to relinquish his ministry and was demoted to director of the state investment bank. When he lost that job, he approached the Albanian Embassy, complaining of persecution.

Mr Mijal appears to have reentered Poland in the summer of 1983. According to the Polish authorities his secret organization consists of little more than a score of old men. But the timing of the arrest may be significant: the Polish Government says that it is committed to finding the instigators of the murder of the Solidarity priest, Father Jerzy Popieluszko. The authorities seem to agree that the motives behind the murder must have been to destabilize the Jaruzelski leadership and under-



Two in Solidarity: Mr Walesa (right) and his adviser, Mr Tadeusz Mazowiecki, at Mass in Gdansk on the day after their meeting with Cardinal Glemp.

mine the rather fragile working relationship between the state and the Catholic Church.

The aims of the Mijal group are certainly in line with such motives. But clearly the murder of the priest required more planning and more resources than was at the disposal of the Mijal group.

Mr Mijal faces charges of membership of an illegal association, of entering Poland illegally.

● The Polish leadership appears to be bracing itself for significant personnel changes at a

plenary session of the Central Committee next month. Diplomatic analysts see General Jaruzelski's short trips to Hungary and East Berlin as a way of preparing the ground for ousting some hardliners.

● Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the Polish Primate, has left for Rome for talks with the Pope on the aftermath of the Popieluszko affair. The Primate saw Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, on Saturday and they discussed the social response to the murder of the priest.

His behaviour makes an odd comparison with that of Paul VI, his predecessor but one (he, one was John Paul I who was Pope for only 33 days), who is now constantly invoked as the antithesis of the present Pope. Paul VI had a rather fragile air and a character which oscillated between optimism and extreme pessimism. Yet in the field of policy, and in his tactics, he was firm and consistent.

One way in which John Paul II's critics express themselves is by praising a personality totally unlike the present Pontiff, and so attempting to show his shortcomings without actually mentioning him.

Tom orow: Tridentine Mass

New mood at the Vatican

Fearful critics hold an uneasy peace



Peter Nichols reports from Rome in the first of three Articles on the developing style and content of the pontificate of Pope John Paul II.

A new class of prelate, now clearly discernible at the Vatican, might properly be described as consisting of orphans of the Second Vatican Council.

They are fearful about the direction in which the Pope is leading the Church yet are loath to criticize him in public. Strong in expressing their views in private, they avoid anything which might seem like open opposition to what is happening: even private complaints are accompanied invariably by a request that their names are not mentioned. In part this is due to loyalty to the Church's leader, especially in the case of John Paul II. Few if any of his critics omit to praise his obvious virtues, the international prestige which he has given the papacy and the strength of his beliefs.

This lack of public criticism is something new. A clash of views and frequent heavy attacks on Rome were an essential part of the whole council experience. One reason why criticism is seldom heard now - though disagreement with what the Pope is doing is often deeply felt - is that potential critics feel criticism no longer helps. One example frequently heard concerns the Pope's insistence on talking about sex. He is seen to have taken the papacy's position back beyond anything that his predecessors had done and so has made any change by Rome on the question of birth control even more difficult. The immediate point, however, is not so much his teaching but the sometimes almost incredulous reaction provoked by his regular homilies on this over-worked subject.

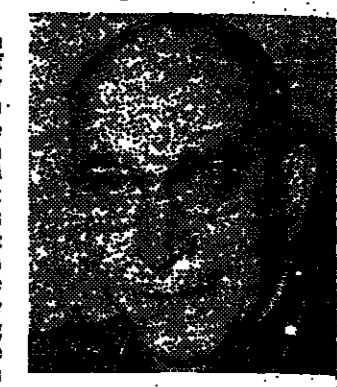
Surely someone in the Roman Curia, the Church's central government, could tell him that, for instance, a lengthy talk such as that delivered at a recent public audience on the distinction between emotion and excitement in sexual behaviour, will in the end provoke impatience. Or, could not some adviser bring to his attention the results of a recent survey in the archdiocese of Milan, Italy's

biggest and richest, which listed politics as the top subject causing annoyance to the faithful.

"The only person who could tell him" a fast-tongued cardinal was heard to remark - "is Cardinal Casaroli, the Secretary of State. Unfortunately he added, 'Casaroli would never tell him and, if he did, the Pope would not listen to him'."

The Pope reacts in different ways to prelates who raise unpopular issues in his presence. A North American archbishop made him very angry by telling him what he was doing to help men who had left the priesthood to marry. The scene was said to be tense enough even for the Pope to understand that his anger might have been excessive, because the next time he saw the archbishop he was more conciliatory.

This is in fact one of the Pope's favourite tactics. He is impulsive and is capable of dealing a sharp blow and then, if this is seen to be too much, of retreating a little.



Cardinal Casaroli: Central figure at Vatican.

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Tom orow: Tridentine Mass

European notebook

On the sidelines of the people's union



Largely unnoticed in Britain so far, a revised fashion has been sweeping those foreign countries in the EEC on the other side of the English Channel. It has been growing like a snowball and has now reached a size where it is difficult to imagine it will ever melt away.

The fashion is known in EEC jargon as "European Union", an unfortunate choice for British sensibilities, because this is so at variance with national prejudice that only fringe idealists and politicians talk about it seriously.

Therein lies a real danger for Britain, because it is causing too little serious thought to be given to a subject which, like it or not, is gaining increasing credence inside the Community. Rather than find out what is meant by this union, there is too much of a tendency among senior politicians and opinion formers to dismiss the whole idea as impracticable.

In turn, this means that Britain is risking being left behind, if the idea really starts to surge ahead, and once more finding itself forlornly outside the mainstream of the community it tried so hard to join.

The European Parliament, with the support of some British Conservatives, has voted through a treaty of European union drawn up by the Italian Communist elder statesman, Signor Altiero Spinelli. President Mitterrand made a speech in which he welcomed the idea. Under his presidency, the European summit in Fontainebleau agreed to set up two committees - one to look into institutional reform, and the other to devise ways of creating "a people's Europe".

Outside the Community, under French pressure, efforts are being made to turn the moribund Western European Union into an effective eastern pillar of the North Atlantic alliance.

Where in all this does Britain stand? The answer must frankly be that it is at best on the margins. It is joining in with no obvious sign of enthusiasm and giving the impression that it takes its seat at relevant meetings only to make sure the others do not do anything naughty while its back is turned.

And however nebulous the ideas may sound to British ears, they are beginning to take a definite shape. Both the committees set up by President Mitterrand are due to make an interim report to the Dublin summit at the start of next month, and they are likely to form an important feature of the Italian presidency programme at the start of next year.

Britain's contribution in the committees has been workmanlike and down to earth, but insufficient to dispel the view that it is dragging its feet. Similarly, in the WEU it has failed so far to take advantage of the situation to involve France militarily in its forward defence.

Mrs Thatcher personally presided in drawing up a British text to show her vision of the Europe of the future, but it was more remarkable for the fact that she produced it than for what it said.

It was a vision of Europe without frontiers, where people, goods and services travelled unhindered around the Community. It had ideas about majority voting, research and industry. But it was largely a recital of previous British positions and left the Community as a whole unmoved.

In fact, Mrs Thatcher's vision of European union is very similar in many respects to that of Signor Spinelli. The difference is more in the vocabulary than in the aims. What is needed is the vision to grasp the present opportunity for taking a lead in the process of change which is going on, so that Britain can assume a position at the front of Community affairs.

Ian Murray

Strike halts Le Monde

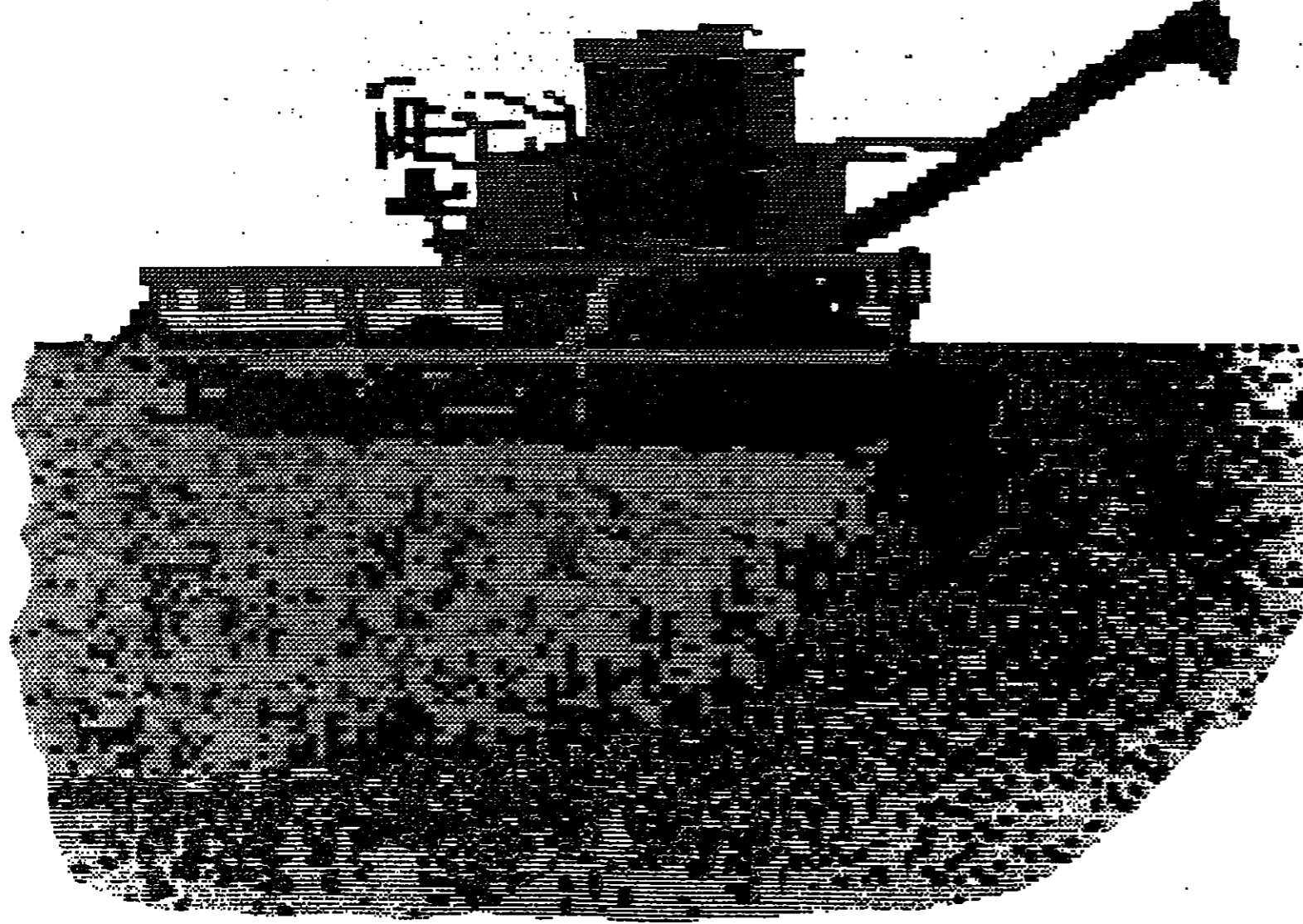
Paris (AFP) - *Le Monde*, France's most respected newspaper, failed to appear yesterday because of a strike by non-editorial staff.

The evening newspaper, facing the worst financial crisis in its 39-year existence, was affected by action called in the wireroom, the telephone switchboard, the internal message service, the dispatching room and by outside messengers.

The strike comes in the wake of a plan to cut salaries of journalists and non-editorial staff by 14 per cent.

Earlier this month, shareholders issued an ultimatum to force the editor and management to accept an outside financial director by December. The management has said that mounting losses may force it to sell assets or conduct a radical reorganization.

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Napoleon employed the greatest chef of all time to create his meals.

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Two Frenchmen, born during the eighteenth century, were destined to alter the course of history.

The first was, of course, Napoleon.

The second is not quite so well known, unless you happen to be a top chef.

His name was Antonin Carême.

No other chef has had a greater influence on the way we eat, than Carême.

Courvoisier is the only cognac to be honoured with The Diploma Prestige de la France, the French award for excellence.

Many dishes have been named after, or invented by him, with the words *a la Carême* in the recipe.

Carême was, at different times, employed by the nobility of the day, including The Czar of Russia, The Prince Regent and Napoleon Bonaparte.

At the same time, a third notable Frenchman had a special link with Napoleon, Emmanuel Courvoisier.

M. Courvoisier's cognac was considered the best obtainable and known to have been the favourite of the Emperor.

The same strict rules about the way Cognac Courvoisier is made still apply.

The grapes come only from the Charente area of South West

France, where weather and soil conditions are ideal.

The resulting cognac is then matured in oak casks.

To comply with French law, there is a minimum ageing period.

As a guarantee of ageing quality, most cognacs bear three stars, or the initials VSOP if it is more mature. Stars or initials are no guarantee of quality on ordinary brandies.

To comply with Courvoisier's higher standards, however, the period is longer.

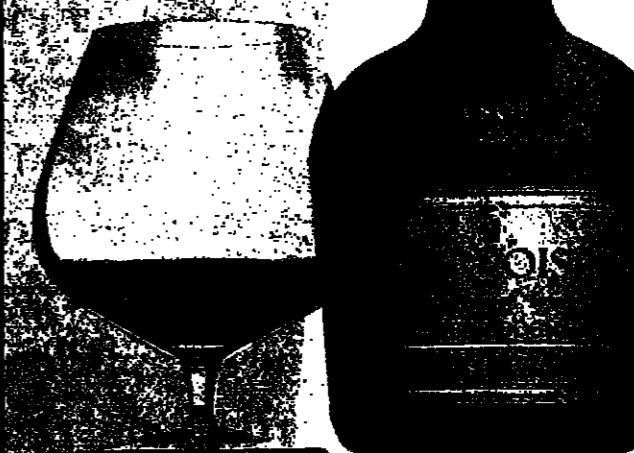
After this ageing period, it's the turn of the Master-blender.

Before he can even begin to marry the colour, bouquet and flavour of different vintages, the Masterblender has to serve an apprenticeship of at least ten years.

As is often the case at Château Courvoisier, the art is handed down from father to son.

If Napoleon were alive today, he'd find little difference in his favourite cognac.

COURVOISIER



A typical 'Pièce montée' with a picture of its creator, Antonin Carême (1784-1833).

Le Cognac de Napoleon

The Born Leader

SKI FASHION I by Suzy Menkes

Space age style for high living

Ski wear has gone back to its roots - to the cold, proud mountains and their snowy landscapes. Survival is the theme of the generous shapes and the space age fabrics which combine to make modern ski wear. The result is high altitude fashion that makes sense in a winter climate.

In another sense, ski wear has drawn closer to the mountains for they are the current design inspiration. Blocks of hard colour fall like shadows on a snowfield across the clean-cut one-piece suits. The background fabrics are in icy glacier blue or the bluish pink of sun-tipped peaks. White is a racing first, with suits and jackets marked out with flag-bright scarlet, yellow or orange, or sudden blocks of black.

The print is new, tracking across the simple shapes, mostly in abstract designs on a plain ground. Geometric angles and graphic shapes, stripes, splashes or sunbursts of colour, give a hard edge to the soft shapes.

There are camouflage prints that recall an earlier era of army skiers striking out across frozen wastes. The pioneer parka, in combat green, complete with Davey Crockett fur tails brings a whiff of the North American frontier to the bold skiwear at Harrods Olympic Way.

Running on parallel skis through this ethnic mountain feeling are street-wise shapes. Lillywhites have the big one-piece suits that have been taken up by both sexes. The fashion statement in their Allsport's range of clothes is the *macho* shoulder-line, rounded and padded, sometimes even winged like a space-age epaulette.

Space age technology has now transformed ski wear as surely as the earliest stretch fabrics revolutionized mountain fashion. Lillywhites, who claim the biggest ski department in Europe and have full time professional advisers, also have a range of ski-wear in Tactel, ICI's new polyamide fibre developed for sport and leisure wear. A range of wadded fillings, originally developed for duvets and pillows, is produced by Du Pont. Their new generation of thermal insulation for skiwear includes Quallofil (the luxurious and most pliable) and Hollofil. Both are designed to face sub-zero temperatures and Arctic winds and are used this season especially by the cold comfort Scandinavian countries - Luhta of Finland and Tenson and Mover of Sweden.

All the big ski names, especially Head, Bogner and the French designers are using the ultra-light fabrics first developed for space missions and now given a competitive edge of style.

The ski suits are versatile, with sleeves that unzip or gilets to add colour, detail and warmth. Simpson, Piccadilly, have some striking designs with panels of graphic pattern lying like a knapsack on the back. The gilet remains a popular ski fashion because it leads such a varied life - worn over a sweater for *ski de fond* or spring skiing, and worn under a big parka when the wind blows hard.

Newer are the big proofed tops - cut like a sweater from anorak-type materials, and a stylish warm-up for old salopettes as well as a good shape over slim ski pants.

Most trousers are still relatively wide, for although fashion has revived the stirrup stretch pants, you are more likely to see them on the dance floor than on the piste. The wide shoulder line gives the ski suits the silhouette of an inverted triangle in which the legs have the illusion of slimmness without the tight racing pants.

Ski wear has been androgynous ever since the ladies of St Moritz dropped their skirts along with the idea that a woman's place was on ice skates. The current feeling for a male-female overlap in clothing applies to ski wear, and most departments sell the clothes jointly. As well as those stores already mentioned, Selfridges and C & A sell ski

wear for both sexes. Dickins & Jones for women.

I do not believe in skimping on skiwear by buying sporty fashions from regular ranges. Jacket shoulders need a generous stretch, zips should be solidly stitched and it pays to respect the mountains by taking no chances on practicality and warmth. The leading brand-name suits, which tend to have the design innovations, sell from £200 upwards, but prices start at less than half that figure. An average outfit from Pindisports or Alpine Sports (both with full colour mail order brochures) would sell at £150.

Ski accessories have come a long way since the days of black mitts, yellow goggles and a tartan bumbag. Just as Tecnica's moon boots revolutionized footwear, so the latest goggles look like science fiction fantasy. Their geometric shapes, drawn with a set-square as well as a compass, echo the fashion feeling.

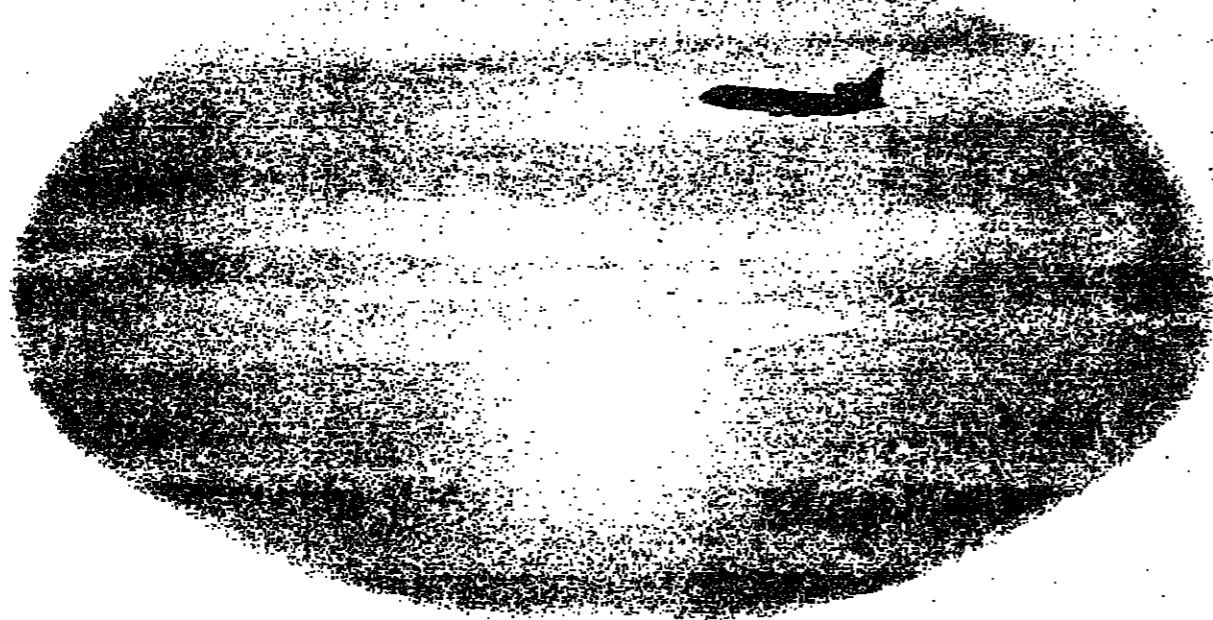
Quilted nylon boxer boots on thick crepe soles are a high fashion buy that will keep you dry on snowy streets (but are not intended for climbing or heavy duty wear). When it comes to boots, for skiing or after, you can have any colour as long as it is not black. Pale icy colours - pink, sky blue and especially white - add to the space age feeling.



Powder blue and white quilted cotton/nylon ski suit £69.99, assorted colours, sizes 10-16, from Sportsworld at C & A major stores. White cotton ski sweater £14.95, Sun and Snow, 229 Brompton Road, SW3. Ski goggles £28 by Porsche Design from Harvey Nichols, Harrods, For Eyes branches. Leather belt £16.50, Lillywhites. Below: Black on white printed suit £269 by Head; cotton rollneck £14.95; both from Sun and Snow, 229 Brompton Road, SW3 and Olympic Way Harrods, Knightsbridge. Ciro boots £24.95, Sacha.



DAWN OF A GOLDEN AGE



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مكتبة الامم

SKI FASHION II



Geometric ski sweater in white, yellow gold and silver grey nylon £85, also in royal, mustard and white. Matching gold racing pants £85, also available in red, navy, sky blue, white. Both by Skin, exclusive to DuSport, The Portico, 388 King's Road, World's End, London SW3. Red/White leather gloves £32, DuSport. Brochure available. Padded yellow, red and blue cap by Henri Duvillard £25. Redskin boots £75, both from SJS on 2 department at Simpson, Piccadilly SW1. Hair by Sally at Simon Rattan, 54 Crawford Street, W1. Make-up by Debbie Bunn using Max's Holiday on Ice collection: lead Blue Lustre Colouring Pencil for eyes, ice on ice white Soft Lustre Lipstick and lead Lights electric blue roll-on hi-shine glitter. Fashion Assistant: Christine Pinnell. Photographs by MIKE OWEN.



Rising sun outlined in red, grey and black on the back of a white skisuit by Bogner, £290; gloves £30; from Simpson, SJS on 2 department, Piccadilly, SW1. White goggles, detachable side arms change to elastic, £45 by Porsche Design from Harrods, Selfridges and Porsche Car Centres. SKI GOGGLES now come in a wide variety of shapes and degrees of protection: Ski-Look produce circular aviator styles with leather side guards in bright colours, from Boots. The first lens to absorb ultra-violet and infra red rays, developed by Nasa, is used by Bolle for their 'Trex 100' goggles, from Alpine Sports and Harrods.



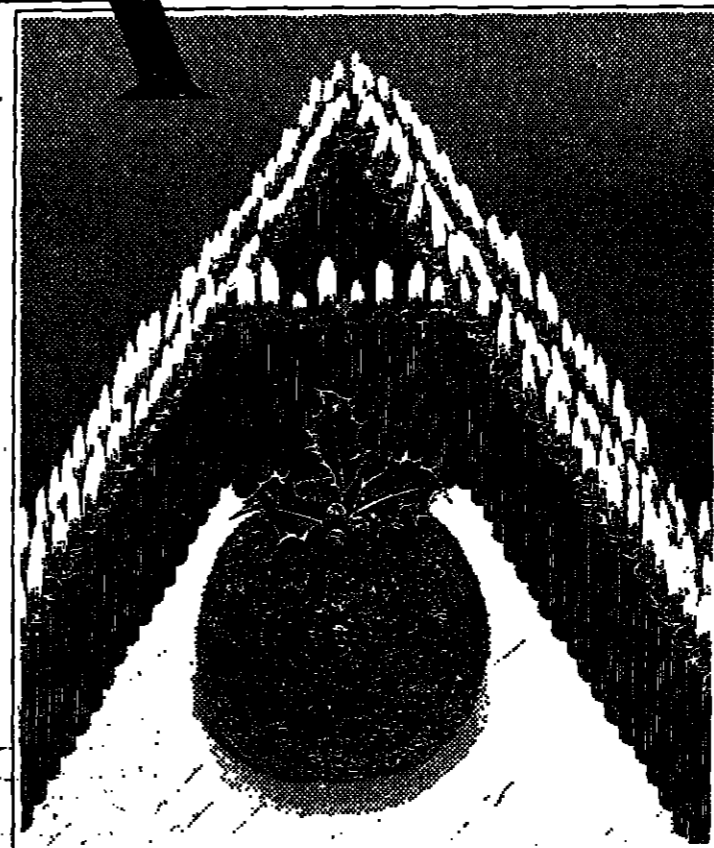
Abstract brush-strokes in poster paint brights run across the shoulders of a white glazed cotton gilet, turquoise lacing at the sides £299.95. Matching white ski suit £212.95; both by AllSport from Lillywhites, Piccadilly Circus, SW1. Ranges of basic skiwear are also carried in Lillywhites shops in Leeds, Alders of Croydon and Sutton. BROCHURES are produced each season by the following specialists: Alpine Sports, 215 Kensington High Street, W8. Sportsworld at C & A, Pindisports and Koniche catalogue from 173 Sloane Street, SW1; 14/18 Holborn, WC1; Croydon, Guildford and Bristol, Luhta Brochure from Hornes, Selfridges and Lillywhites. Snow and Rock, 118 Kensington High Street, W8.

Enjoy eating our words

In the second issue of *A la carte*...
Alternative Christmas Four people choose game, rose petal tart, smoked salmon sorbet.
Talleyent The three-star Paris restaurant: its secret pudding recipes, its hand-made cheeses.
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Six men shaping the future of the Stock Exchange talk to The Times. The first, Eddie George, is interviewed by Sarah Hogg

The aim is to open the market to greater competition

One man has had, from the beginning, a specific interest in the manner in which the Stock Exchange revolution would remake the City of London; and perhaps a unique influence over its development. Mr Eddie George is the Bank of England's executive director concerned with domestic monetary policy in general, and the operation of Britain's gilt-edged market in particular. Shortly after the Bank's publication of its draft blueprint of the future structure of that market, Mr George agreed to talk to me about its implications.

This interview is itself evidence of the way the Bank of England is changing opening up under the stimulus of structural upheavals in its constituency, combined with a greater readiness outside the Bank to question its decisions. It is a change Mr George has watched from the inside.

Looking back 20 years to his days on lower rungs of the Bank's ladder, it was "certainly my impression that the Bank could then assert a position or opinion that went largely unchallenged... Now of course I'm not in a position to say whether that's what it felt like to the people actually making those judgments, but certainly over the time that I've been closer to decision-making, it's been increasingly the case that we've had to argue our position and justify it to all our constituencies - to the City, to Whitehall and to Parliament."

This is a situation with which he feels "much more comfortable": a statement which is not too hard to believe, coming from a man who adds more to his reputation, outside the Bank, as a persuasive communicator between Threadneedle Street and Downing Street during the early, scratchy days of the Thatcher Government.

Yet in many respects Eddie George is at the conservative end of the Bank's internal range of attitudes to change in the City. He admitted that from the start he had had "a fairly lively perception of the risks in making fundamental change, and making it from one day to another."

Had his view changed, I asked him, over the months of consultation? What had impressed him, he said, was the way, over the past 16 months "everyone has been forced to face up to some fundamental questions in a full frontal way... It's called into question the *raison d'être* of a lot of arrangements, rules, conventions and so on." As a result, he has become "rather more hopeful" of avoiding the pitfalls involved in change.

The Bank's newly-published "blue paper" contains its

answers to many of these questions. Extensive consultations in advance ensured a pretty tranquil reception in the City, but some questioning too. The inevitable suspicion all along has been that the Bank was determined to ensure that any changes in the gilt-edged market worked to its own advantage, as government debt salesman, rather than to the wider advantages of the British securities industry. This was a suspicion Mr George refuted when I inquired as to what extent he expected the changes to ease the job of financing government.

"The primary purpose of the change is not to ease the business of government funding... the basic aim is to open the market up to greater competition. I think we feel this can make our market structure more compatible with structures overseas, and that in turn may help to improve the competitiveness of British securities firms internationally. We will perhaps end up with a more robust structure."

But, as the Bank's paper hints, the changes will permit some new funding techniques. Enlarging on these, Mr George made "the obvious comparison" with the American system.

Bank will take on greater discretionary responsibility

of regular auctions. "That's something we will want to look at: auctions, or perhaps underwritten tenders, or perhaps placements - all of which will become possible because there will be a pool of capital among the market makers that we just don't have at the moment." Breathing caution, he none the less found it "difficult to envisage a circumstance in which we would want to deprive ourselves of the very considerable flexibility we have through our operations directly into the secondary market."

Through these speculations,

the Bank's central aim comes like a refrain: "preserving and hopefully improving the liquidity of the market place." This concern with liquidity determines the Bank's response to calls for a "last trade tape" for investor protection, planned for the equities market but not for the gilts market, at least to begin with.

"I think," said Mr George, "the important thing to understand is that gilts and equities are quite different financial instruments. Gilts are much more homogeneous - we have a hundred or so stocks, and all of them are more or less influenced by the same macroeconomic factors. Equities are very different: there are a few thousand, and they don't necessarily respond to the same factors at all."

Second, he argued, the two trading structures differ: participants look to make money in different ways. "In gilts it will probably depend more on position-taking; in equities on trading and the spread on purchases and sales."

All of which leads up to his concern about a tape in the gilt market: that it might damage liquidity. "You could, for example, find that a market maker would be inhibited from bidding for a large amount of stock, if the fact of his purchase was going to be revealed to the world at large to have to dispose of it would also be known and might work against him."

Liquidity is obviously useful to the Bank - but how high does the investor rank it in comparison with the protection of a tape? Mr George argues that it is just as important as other aspects of protection: "It's not good an investor feeling he's got the best available price unless he can also feel he's got a good price." And it is, he argues, "no coincidence that there's no government securities market anywhere in the world that has a last trade tape - including the United States, where of course there's a good deal of enthusiasm for it in the equities market."

For the large investor, Mr George believed, the "essential protection" will stem from "the intensity of competition in the market-making centre of the gilt market." The small investor, having his business done on an agency basis, will have a time-stamped contract that he will be able to compare with official lists of time-related prices, "and that's something not available under present arrangements."

Then, naturally, he pointed



to the audit trails to be carried out by the Stock Exchange. This is an important part of the Bank's defence of its requirements that all market-makers should be members of the Stock Exchange, which looks suspiciously like the replacement of one restrictive practice with another. The Stock Exchange, said Mr George, has done "a terrific job" in maintaining high standards of trading practice and professional behaviour; and "it didn't seem to us a good idea to throw away something which functions extremely well and build up an alternative structure."

Would the Bank be eyeing the membership rules the Stock Exchange might impose? "I've absolutely no reason at this stage to suppose that when the Stock Exchange makes its proposals they won't be seen to be reasonable."

Other restrictions have been queried. Why, for example, I asked, did the Bank wish to preserve discount houses as a distinct breed of financial animal? Essentially because they perform a different function, he argued. But he went on to make a more fundamental point.

Where we're talking about changes in the securities mar-

ket, these have to be in place by "big bang" day. In the case of the discount market, there's no equivalent, and so we take a more evolutionary approach... We do envisage that gilt-edged market-makers can develop the function of dealing in money instruments; when they have built up experience and can demonstrate to us a track record, then at some stage we will be prepared to discuss with them the establishment of a money market dealing relationship - the extension of the facilities we currently make available to the discount houses, provided they are prepared to take on the same obligations."

The Bank would "probably require them to have off their money market operations so that we could preserve the separation of functions."

So how far could fusion go? As far, it seems, as "an element of common management and even common staffing" - a rule with wide implications for all manner of financial conglomerates.

But some joint operations raise particular difficulty: what, for example, if an institution wanted to operate as both a market maker and an inter-

dealer broker (IDB)? Over to the market: "We don't exclude the possibility... but an IDB will have to demonstrate a broadly-based market demand for its services" - a process which will naturally be somewhat complicated by connexion with a major member of the market.

The Bank's chief requirement of would-be market makers is that they must be separately capitalized in sterling; and (as the blue paper makes doubly clear) deal only in sterling debt. Liquidity, again, is the Bank's first motive, what Mr George called "committed capital."

Easier supervision he cited as the second purpose, and equal competition - "a level playing field" - was the third.

It is well known that the Bank was concerned to prevent the big American firms from dominating the London market, and coming and going as they pleased; but would not restrictions inhibit British firms competing internationally? It would not, Mr George believed, be a "serious limitation", clearly not one that the Bank imposed on the same scale as the risk of capital washing in and out of the gilt market if there were no such sea walls.

Will separate capitalization provide a sufficient defence against cross-infection between different elements of the new financial groups, Mr George was not prepared to say that anything "feasible" could ever provide "sufficient" defence, but separate capitalization was a "helpful element", among other assurances. "The basic approach is to try and ensure that good can flow into the market-maker and that bad can't pour out of it."

We hope to avoid defaults among market makers

So how much risk did he think there was, during the rough transition passage, of a big collapse? "If by collapse you mean failure - default - by a market maker I hope very much we can avoid that. I think that if you mean by collapse that a particular market maker found the going was too rough and chose to withdraw, I think that is perfectly possible."

Although "our objective is not to prevent market makers from losing money", but simply "to ensure that they stop losing money before they've lost other people's", Mr George did express the Bank's intention to start

with only a "manageable" number of market makers; and the "hope" that the numbers of potential applicants would come down to that carefully imprecise level without the Bank having to exercise its discretion.

If necessary, how would that discretion be exercised? Mr George reemphasized the clear hint in the paper that market-makers' readiness to deal across a wide range of sterling debt instruments.

Questions of reciprocal access to their markets remain as a threat to foreign applications, but he said firmly that no judgments had been made. "We don't have a list of where it applies and where it doesn't". And this question aside, "if we do have to exercise a discretionary choice, I would like to think that at this point the question of nationality would not play a part."

What is more, he made clear the Bank's intention to get out of the business of choosing between applicants as soon as possible. "While we feel it is important that there should be an established list of market makers for the transition and for a period of bedding down the new market structure, we would hope that after perhaps a year we could reopen the lists, as it were, and make them open-ended."

None the less, he was "very conscious" that the Bank was taking on "an additional measure of discretionary responsibility - a new constituency, if you like."

At this point this thread of Mr George's responsibilities comes into line with the other. For the dominant development in monetary policy, along the discretionary and pragmatic lines of which he is such a fluent advocate, is the Bank's continuing and constant need to justify its view things to the markets.

As other kinds of structural change in Britain's financial system continue to confuse the monetary date, the Bank will have its work cut out "trying to explain as clearly as we can why we take a particular view."

Trying - and sometimes failing? "We won't always be right in the same way as the market won't always be right, and I think the process is one of interaction between our view and the market view." Along with the city, the old doctrine of Bank infallibility is certainly changing.

TOMORROW: John Gunn, chief executive of Exco International, characteristically shoots from the hip.

APPOINTMENTS

Three move up at Amax Europe

AMAX Europe: Mr Nico Moutaers becomes vice-president of planning and control. Mr Geoffrey Moore has been appointed controller of Climax Molybdenum Company; and Mr Gianpaolo Chierici is now director of market research and analysis.

Rowe & Pitman: Mr P R Hamilton, Mr A P W Phillips, Mr C E Wallis, Mr P F Ellick and Mr A N Whitney have joined the partnership.

Vinewin: Mr B B MacDonald becomes group financial controller (designate). He will succeed Mr N A J Bull.

Paddington Building Society: Mr Michael S Cross, general manager and secretary has been appointed to the board.

Peacore Technology: Mr J A Pearce has been made a non-executive director of Reactive Technology.

London Park Hotels: Mr A

Bayne becomes company secretary and financial controller. **Rowland Zenith:** Mr David Jenkins has been made chief executive.

Franchise Registrars: Mr Eddie Ray has been appointed chairman in succession to Mr Richard Langdon. Mr Ray is a former president of the Institute of Chartered Accountants. Mr Julian Pilkington and Mr Trevor Thomas have also joined the board.

Miller Buckley: Mr Alan Crowe has been appointed to the board of Buckley Investments, holding company of the Miller Buckley Group. He will also be chairman of Miller Buckley Developments.

Marathon Oil UK: Mr C. P. Giardini becomes president on January 1, 1985.

Discount Brokers International: Mr Gerard Troncia becomes chief executive and director. Mr Rodney Leach and Mr Jan Vroegop join the board. **Good Relations Group:** Mr K. Andrew, currently chief executive of Good Relations City Limited, becomes director and divisional general manager of Good Relations Group. Mr Jeremy Wyatt has been made chief executive of Good Relations Corporate Affairs Limited, and Mr Paul Tyley has been appointed chief executive of Good Relations Public Affairs Limited.

Scottish Life Assurance: Mr J. R. Glen has become deputy chairman.

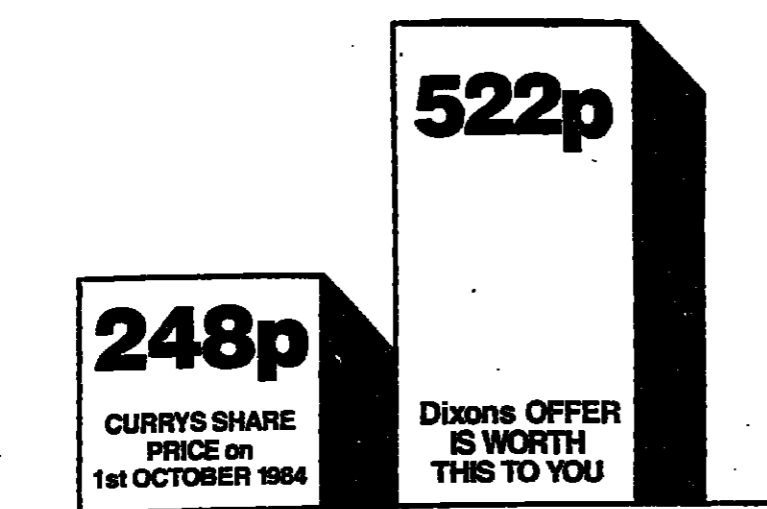
Arenson International: Mr Andrew Rushion has been made export director for Arenson International, makers of President and Genesis office furniture.

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Look how you gain by accepting Dixons Final Offer

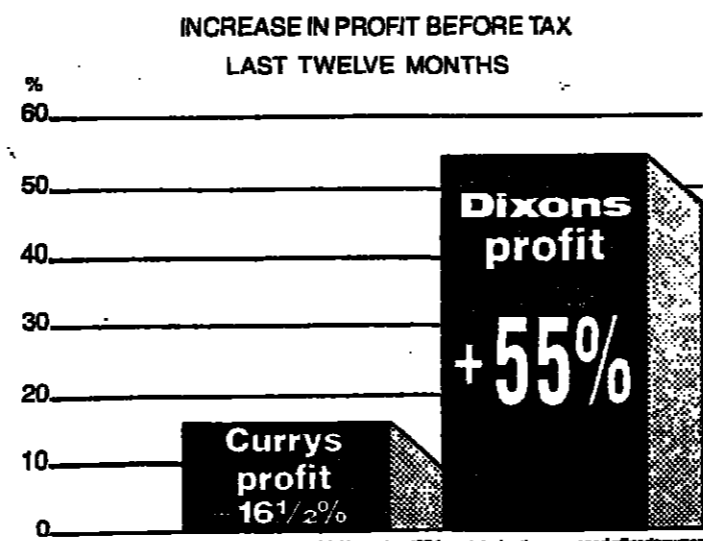
Dixons offer you over 100% capital gain



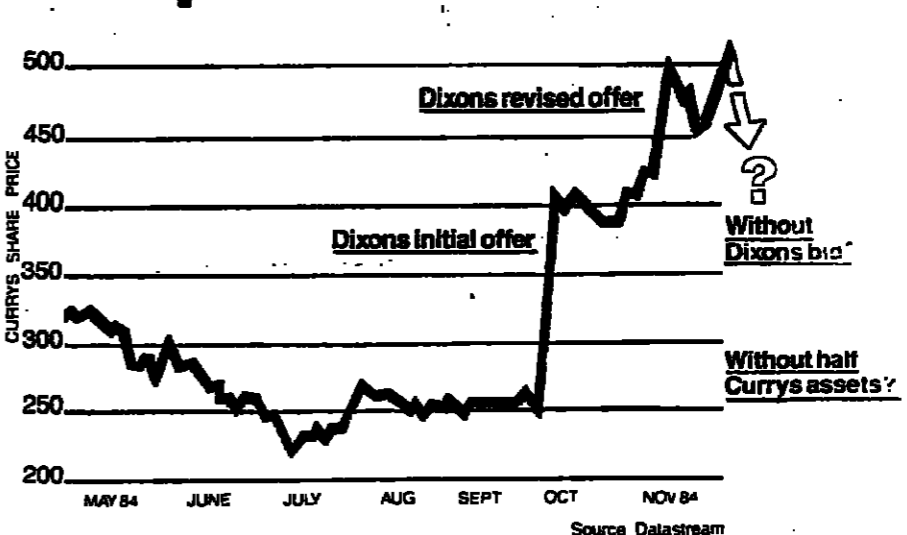
Dixons are offering you

- Increase in capital value of over 110%. ■ A premium of 28% over the latest asset value.*
- An outstanding retail record of sales growth, profit growth and market share gains - retail sales growth 28% per annum, retail profit growth 46% per annum over last three years.
- A continuing stake in Currys but with the benefit of Dixons highly skilled management.
- An opportunity to participate in one of the most dynamic retail groups of the future.

Dixons offer you dynamic future growth



What will happen to Currys share price if you fail to accept Dixons offer?



Currys proposals

- A weak management led into asset stripping - over £90m cash to be paid out of the group - Inland Revenue the biggest individual beneficiary. ■ Half the assets, increased rents, increased interest costs, higher risk. ■ Major investments in a wide range of untested retail formats - all simultaneously!
- 46% fall in interim trading profits (July 1984) raises major credibility gap on profit forecasts.
- Currys 150p cash handout may not materialise - 75% shareholder support necessary.

Accept Dixons Offer NOW!

*Calculated on Currys published current cost balance sheet at 25th January 1984, adjusted to include properties at the valuation of £134.4 million given in the Currys document of 18th November 1984.

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27th November 1984.

Hard-pressed ICL is needing more than one per desk

By Kevin Pearson

Britain's only across-the-board computer manufacturer, ICL, should be riding high, following its takeover by one of the UK's leading telecommunications suppliers, Standard Telephones and Cables (STC). The company has diversified its products and has moved into several new markets. Nevertheless, reports of problems continue to appear in the computer trade press.

Two recent examples are reports of poor performance with the DM 1 low-end mainframe, and the defection of some key ICL customers to ICL's major rival in the UK, the giant US-owned IBM.

Neither story is as clear cut, as reports claim. Although ICL denies that DM 1 is giving trouble, it has been reported that several of the early test customers say that its instruction processing rate is lower than expected. And it appears that the company has run into further trouble with attempts to link single DM 1 machines together to give even higher processing rates.

The company confirmed that DM 1 will not now be launched until 1985, although it was to have been the centrepiece of a series of Autumn product launches. It denied there were any problems but such a delay adds weight to speculation of difficulties.

The problem for the company is that despite the recent product launches, such as the One Per Desk office computer, it is still heavily dependent on revenues from mainframe products. In the region of 40 per cent of ICL's revenues are due to this product area alone.

But its 2900 series of mainframes is beginning to look long in the tooth and DM 1 and Estriel, a larger machine to be launched late in 1985, are to replace the 2900 series ultimately. Problems with these products will severely hamper the company's prospects as a first division challenger in the European information technology league.



Peter Bonfield took over as managing director of ICL following STC's takeover of the company in September. Having graduated in engineering from Loughborough University in 1966, Mr Bonfield held a variety of executive jobs with Texas Instruments before joining ICL in 1981 as group marketing director of ICL's world operations. His predecessor Robb Wilmot, who also came to ICL from Texas Instruments, became chairman following Sir Michael Edwards' move to Dunlop.

The company used to offer mainframe computers across the entire performance range. But today the 2900 only covers the bottom to middle order of what is available from ICL's rivals. And that is a serious drawback for mainframe customers who because of the

British Telecom, which used to buy ICL computers until the policy of preferential procurement in favour of a domestic supplier was outlawed by the EEC, split its most recent large order between ICL and IBM. It now looks as though IBM will get the lion's share of the order for branch office machines, which could ultimately number several hundred.

The Central Electricity Generating Board recently increased its complement of IBM machines, with two of the largest mainframes made by the US company. However, the CEB's regional offices still use ICL machines.

And the Royal Ordnance Factory, another candidate for privatisation, is thought to be looking at IBM operating systems and networking, even though its existing systems are ICL based. ROF is planning to spend £15 million to upgrade its computer operations and the upgrade will be subject to an open tender. The problem facing ICL is that if it is experiencing problems with DM 1 it will not look good compared with tried and tested systems from rival bidders.

The company lost out when the Swansea based Driver and Vehicle Licensing Centre changed its computers. That contract went to IBM because ICL did not have suitable products that it could demonstrate.

When Robb Wilmot, the company's former managing director and present chairman, took over the helm in 1981 it was thought that ICL could overcome its deficiency in the top performance bracket by selling a mainframe which could run IBM programs.

The company entered into a deal with the Japanese computer manufacturer, Fujitsu, which is also responsible for the development of the DM 1 and Estriel mainframes. But its efforts in this were largely unsuccessful and the division established to sell the IBM compatible Atlas machines was disbanded earlier this year after selling only five such systems.

Paying the money for micro training

By Alistair Guild

An agreement implemented yesterday is aimed at attracting more businesses to Microsystems Centres for advice and training in microcomputers and software.

Under the agreement, the Federation of Microsystems Centres and the computer Retailers' Association, 19 centres including two in Scotland and one in Belfast, will do some of the training of businesses who want to acquire systems that CRA members may be unable to handle themselves.

There are about 300 computer dealer members of the CRA. "The CRA is very conscious that first-time buyers of systems often do not get the training to make full use of the equipment bought from its members or any other micro computer outlet," says Mr David Jinkinson of South Yorkshire Microsystems Centre, the site chosen for the pilot. "When a purchaser realises that training can cost up to £1,000 he suddenly realises that he hasn't budgeted for that. So he tries to learn as he goes along, and that can be an awful time waster."

Mr Jinkinson acknowledges a growing tendency for retailers to supply training as a way of adding value to their products, but in some cases retailers still want to direct their customers to microsystems centres immediately after purchase or sometime later for further training should staff changes occur in their business, for instance.

Last year the centres received £500,000 in pump priming support from the DTI and total running costs were £1 million. They operate under a code of practice that debars them from receiving any revenue from the sale of either software or hardware.

Fujitsu chalks up biggest ever sales

From Simon Scott Plimmer in Tokyo

Fujitsu, Japan's largest computer company, is set to top one thousand billion yen (£3.3 billion) in sales this year and is rapidly expanding operations in the huge American market.

Sales for the year ending next March 31 (fiscal 1984) are expected to be worth 1,300 billion yen (£4.3 billion), a rise of over 30 per cent.

According to recent research, Fujitsu has 24.7 per cent of the Japanese mainframe market, just behind IBM Japan, and ahead of Hitachi and NEC. This sector is expected to grow at an annual rate of about 15 per cent over the next five years as Japan introduces new kinds of information service, from the Capitan videotex system to cable television, electronic mail, high speed facsimile transmission and personal computers linked to word processors and telephones.

A large-scale value added network (VAN) will begin next Mainframe suppliers to the Japanese market (by value of installed machines mid-1984)

	percentage share
Japan IBM	28.0
Fujitsu	24.7
Hitachi	20.5
NEC	13.2
Japan Univac	8.0
Burroughs	3.9
Japan NCR	2.0

Source: Nikkei/McGraw Hill

April and in 1986 Japanese banks will start operating a third on-line system.

In the mainframe sector, Fujitsu has two super-computers and 11 large and medium-scale M-300 mainframe models. Of only two super-computers installed so far in Japan, the Nagoya Plasma research laboratory has taken a Fujitsu VP-100, with an operating speed of 250m flops (floating point operations per second), and Tokyo University, a Hitachi S810-20, with 630m flops.

At the other end of the market, Fujitsu has raised its share of the home computer

business from six to ten per cent over the past two years and is now lying second to NEC, which has 45 per cent.

Although Fujitsu's domestic sales are satisfactory, its exports have been rising faster. In the year ending last March 31 (fiscal 1983) they accounted for 22 per cent of total sales. The United States was by far the biggest market, talking about 70 per cent of exports, and the company is investing heavily there.

In September Fujitsu announced it would invest about \$170 million dollars (£136 million) in magnetic disc drive and semi-conductor plants near Portland, Oregon. The company is already manufacturing semi-conductors in California and optical fibre and microwave equipment in Dallas, where it will also start production of car telephones within the next few months.

In June, Fujitsu extended and expanded its collaboration agreement with ICL, a move which gives the British company access to Fujitsu hardware technology for its new generation of mainframes. Since then Fujitsu has ceased OEM shipment of large-scale computers to ICL.

At home Fujitsu is producing about 1.5million 256K D-rams a month, roughly the level of its main rivals, NEC and Hitachi. All three companies and Toshiba are believed capable of making a one megabit chip but it is thought unlikely that they will market it in the near future.

In March Fujitsu announced the development of a one-kilobit static ram chip, using a high electron mobility transistor (HEMT) a combination of gallium arsenide and aluminium gallium arsenide. The chip registered an access time of a nanosecond (billionth of a second) at a temperature of minus one hundred and ninety six degrees Centigrade. Fujitsu sees this as a step towards the development of the HEMT large-scale integrated circuits essential for ultra high-speed computers.



The winners of the UK Computer Press Awards are to be announced this evening at a presentation ceremony at Claridges. The awards, organised by The Times and Hewlett Packard, are aimed at establishing standards of excellence within this rapidly growing segment of the specialised press. A team of judges from national journalism and the computer industry have nominated the following as finalists for the awards in each category:

● Computer Journal of the Year: Computing, Editor Richard Sharpe (VNU Business Publications) Microscope, Editor Peter Jackson (SportsScene Specialist Press) Personal Computer News, Editor Peter Worlock (VNU Business Publications)

● Best Designed Computer Journal of the Year: PC Magazine, (VNU Business Publications) Personal Computer News (VNU Business Publications) QL User (SportsScene Specialist Press)

● Computer Journalist of the Year (News): Steve Connor, New Scientist; Lisa Israel, Computer News; Keith Woolcock, New Technology

● Computer Journalist of the Year (Features): Caroline Berman, Computing; John Lettice, Personal Computer News; Richard Sarson, freelance

● Computer Photographer of the Year: Paul Chave, Crispin Thomas, Roger Tooth.

Are there too many computer shows?

By Geoff Wheelwright

The car industry has one big show a year, the ski industry has its own annual showcase - but somehow the computer industry has always thought it could support one big show a month.

But exhibitors have only a limited budget to spend on stands at the seemingly endless series of fairs, and exhibitions now seem to be stretching that budget to its limit, witness the recent cancellations of the Your Computer Show, an event that last year would have attracted large crowds.

The fact is that there are too many shows, fewer people are attending them and exhibitors are becoming very confused about which shows they should put their money into. The last week in October, for example, offered four computer shows in places as diverse as Bristol, Nottingham, Glasgow and Bournemouth.

The international outlook is no less bright. In the first two weeks of October, there was an Australian computer exhibition

in Sydney, Compec in London and Comdex in Las Vegas. This proliferation of computer fairs makes it less and less likely that exhibitors will choose any one fair to launch new products, and the lack of new product launches will in turn cause the fair to attract less people.

Even at the UK's premier micro show, the Personal Computer World Show last September, there was only one significant new microcomputer launch - and that was Acorn's ABC range (the news of which was heavily leaked beforehand anyway). This is partially because home computer companies are launching fewer products these days and partially because the ones which are successful have enough resources to stage their own launches without having to use shows as a springboard.

One alternative to this seems to be the conference. The conference is, of course, a much smaller affair than a show - but it allows organisers to know

how well the event will do before it happens.

And computer dealers aren't the only ones getting involved in conferencing. Woman magazine recently co-sponsored an all-day "techno-fair" seminar in a London hotel to get people acquainted with technology in a less-hecky way. The seminar was attended by more than 300 woman readers from all over the UK.

But more than the threat posed by conferences and falling exhibition budgets, computer shows are becoming victims of their industry's success. A few years ago many people would come to a computer show out of curiosity and in an effort to see home computers which they might not otherwise get a look at. Now that home computers are widely distributed, have a high-profile and are better understood by the general public - there is less of an incentive to go to a show.

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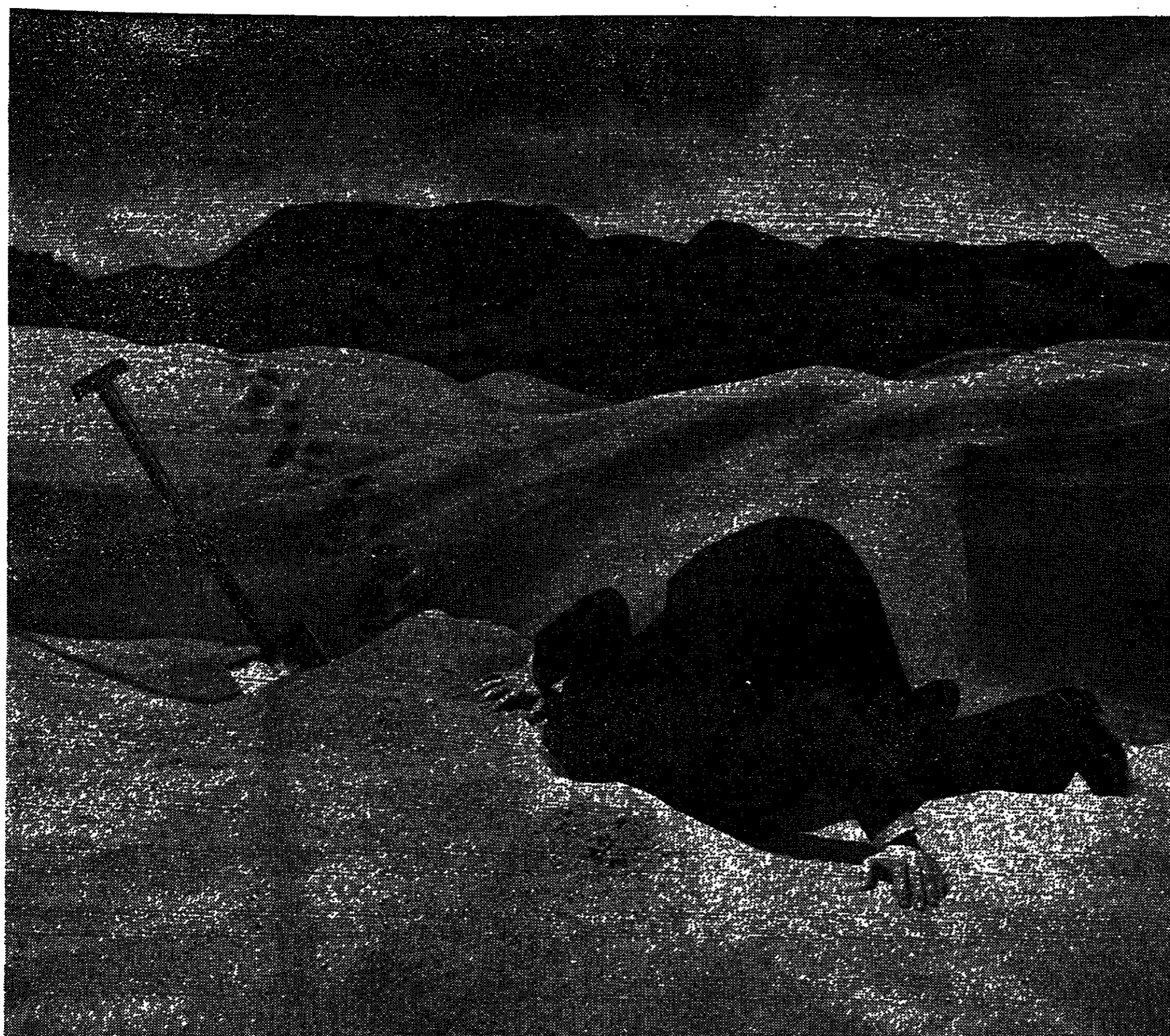
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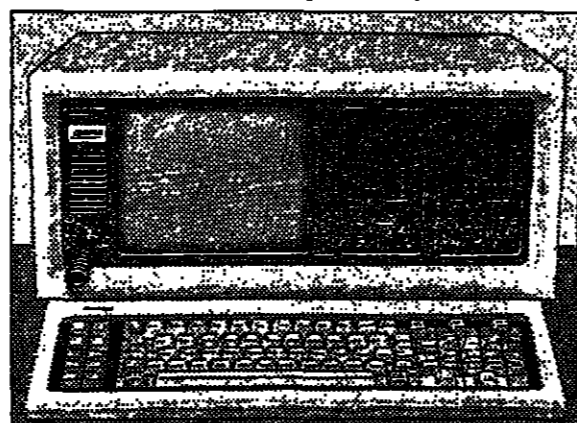
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The way to find the right password

WORKSHOP

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Answer: Passwords do have their limitations, but as you are familiar with the practice I assume your question relates to restricting unauthorized use of a personal computer. For instance, with the IBM PC and the Apple machines it is easy to provide for the operating system loading to be controlled via a password. This means that a failure to enter the correct password will stop the operating system from being transferred from disc and this effectively puts a brake on stray meddlers.

It is obvious that software from commercial firms for business uses will have password features built in. However, the real problems arise with your own pieces of software that are written by you in simple languages such as Basic. Firstly, you must ensure that the listings of such programs are kept in a secure place. Then you can take fairly simple steps to ensure that displays of the programs cannot be made once the program is loaded.

Is there any possibility of using a communications network which will link with all the various kinds of telecommunications networks?

Both national and international this desirable end is not yet available in a simple form. Nationally there is a sharp difference in the way that the Prestel service carries out communications when it is compared with the more expensive Telecom Gold service, for instance. The present trend is for message handling services to proliferate.

Internationally there are divisions across Europe which will take time to overcome. In addition there are several routes being developed across the Atlantic, although these seem to form a basically similar set of

operating rules. You should be warned that the fastest evolution is geared to business communications. Although the US internal growth of links available to individual users of personal computers is quite marked, elsewhere in the world, the planned linkages are clearly aimed at the larger organizations. This pattern will change only when the personal computer has become commonplace enough to produce intensive traffic.

It was at least five years ago when I heard that document images and voice messages were soon to be filed away in computers. Are these capabilities part of the next stage. It is mostly a matter of cost. Most major equipment suppliers have document filing systems that can be demonstrated. Olivetti has just added a document filing system to its product line, for instance, and Philips has demonstrated the virtues of the optical disc in this regard. However, it has proved hard to make complete systems fit together very well. For handling digitized voice records you can refer to Texas Instruments. This is a source of products in voice recognition, voice synthesis and voice filing. Specifically, users of the 'Professional' personal computer from Texas Instruments can add a mixture of these functions for under £1,300.

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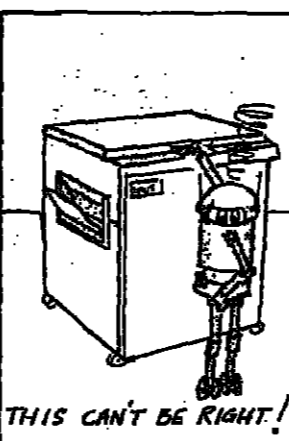
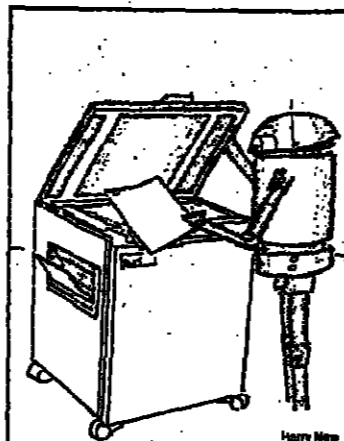
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مكتبة المدخل



Beware, the bad buys are still about

Some leading manufacturers of micro and low-end minicomputer systems are still trying to sell models that are either poor value or downright bad buys, according to the latest issue of *Wired to Buy for Business*. In a report covering 350 systems, many of the more expensive models such as the Data General CS100, Olivetti's M60 and S8000, Triumph Adlers 1635, Burroughs 532 and Texas Instrument's 300 all come in for heavy criticism. Many computers, the study claims, are sold on their logos rather than merit, but it did find, in the over £10,000 market, that Northern Telecom's Vienna Digital's Microvax1 and Olivetti AT & T's 382 were among those worth a look. At the cheaper end of the market the Prism Wren, ACT's Apolite, Ferranti's Advance and Futura Computers' FX series were all cited as best buys. Single copies of the report are available from the magazine for £19.75.

Game play

The term media convergence has been around ever since films like *The Sound of Music* spawned bestselling LPs. Over the years the phenomenon has further encroached on formerly disparate arms of the entertainment industry. Now the volatile computer-games market is forging closer links with the film industry. London-based Argus Press Software has joined forces with 20th Century Fox, basing an adventure game for the Commodore 64 and Sinclair Spectrum around the cult film *Alien*. Fox has plans to re-release *Alien* (possibly closely followed by *Alien*

COMPUTER BRIEFING

If next year and sees the *Alien* game paving the way in terms of promotion. The *Alien* game-pack literature includes stills and background on the film. Fox does not rule out the possibility of selling the game in theatres. Argus is now collaborating on another tie-up - a game based on Paul McCartney's *Give My Regards to Broad Street*.



It had to happen: the familiar sight of motor shows of models being used in an attempt to sell products is beginning to infiltrate the computer world. Here Samantha Fox, better known as *Sun Page Three Girl of the Year* rather than computer pundit, was hired to sit with an Apple computer on the assumption that her failure to pass driving tests is in some way connected with the country's Test-Drive-A-Macintosh campaign. Apple is trying to show that IBM-compatibility for its micro is not vital to its success.

Firm base

The 12 small-firm centres set up around the country as an information service for small businesses are being supplied with a computerized data-base and management system. The hardware, and software development costs total £1m. All staff will have a terminal linked into a local area network. The system is intended to provide a reference book of information to enable staff to deal quickly with clients, maintain client details, arrange and confirm appointments for clients.

with business counselors and provide management information. According to Department of Trade and Industry figures small-firm enquiries in 1983/84 and in England alone gave nearly 30,000 counselling sessions. The DTI, as the central coordinating centre, will supply information about changes to government schemes on floppy discs. The system was piloted in Nottingham and should be replicated in every centre by the beginning of 1985.

UK events

International Exposition for Technology Transfer, Metropole Hotel, Brighton, today until November 30.
Electron & BBC Users' Show, New Horticultural Hall, Westminster, London SW1, December 5-9.
CAD/CAM International Show, NEC, Birmingham, January 8-10.
High Technology & Computers in Education, Barbican, London, January 23-25.
PC Trade Show, Barbican, London, February 28-29.
DEXPO Europe, Olympia, London, March 6-8.
Info '85, Olympia, London, March 25-28.
Which Computer?, NEC, Birmingham, January 15-18.

Overseas events

Computer China, Xiamen, China, until December 1.
DEXPO West, Anaheim, California, December 11-14.
Softcon, Georgia World Congress Centre, Atlanta, Georgia, March 31-April 3.

Hungary leaps into high technology

By Peter Humphrey in Budapest

A new industry being built in Hungary by bright young computer buffs is winning a place in the West's lucrative but fiercely competitive video games market. Western computer stores are clearing rooms on their shelves for Hungarian products with names such as Buffalo Roundup, Caesar the Cat, Chinese Juggler, Traffic and Eureka.

Two years ago there was no such industry here, but advances in software expertise, economic reforms that spur initiative in business and the ingenuity of a nation that produced Rubik's Cube - an infuriatingly difficult mechanical puzzle - have unleashed a welter of activity.

New firms and freelancers are burning the midnight oil to meet deadlines for western partners with an insatiable appetite for Hungarian games. The 18-month-old Novotrade Joint Stock Company is the leader, selling its games in Britain, the US and West Germany. After living on advances of \$600,000 (about £470,000) in 1984, it expects to move into big profits after the first royalties come in next year, said managing director Gabor Renyi.

Novotrade has sent 25 games to the western market with a circulation target of 50,000 units each, and expects to make \$1.5 million dollars from royalties in 1985, according to Mr Renyi.

"But we need only one game to be a big success and we'll make much more," he said. "There are signs this will happen, with confidence high both here and among western partners."

A Novotrade game called Eureka has been launched worldwide with a £25,000 prize to the first person who reaches the end of the epic adventure.

Mr Renyi said: "We are aiming to compete with U.S. firms - the best play, best graphics, best music, and the

best use of the computer's abilities."

British partner Andromeda is setting up a firm in Britain to take Novotrade games to the US market, where it will cooperate with American firms Epyx and Activision. For now, Novotrade produces games for the Commodore 64 and Sinclair Spectrum home computers widely used in Britain. Andromeda has told Novotrade its ideas are highly original and immensely popular.

The firm, whose shares are owned by 97 state organizations, is proving the value of reforms that are decentralizing the communist state's economy. Free to mould a market strategy, the firm can make the quick responses needed in this volatile trade where a bureaucratic economy would stand much less chance.

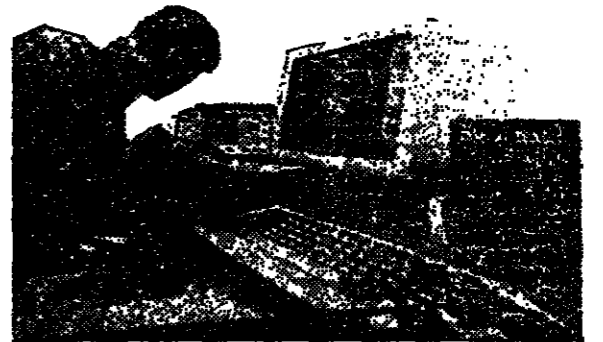
Novotrade has only five in-house programmers. It relies on 150 freelancers in an "electronic cottage industry" to design its games, paid by contract for each project. A core of 50 work constantly, said the software manager, Donat Kiss. "The majority are fanatics. They push their kids aside and work through the night," he said. College graduates with computing experience or computer users bored with their jobs work away in basement and attic rooms.

With home computers way beyond the pocket of most programmers - a Commodore 64 costs £1,250 in the Budapest shops - Novotrade lends imported machines to freelancers so they can produce their games.

The Traffic game, in which players control the traffic flow on London streets, was written by three university mathematics students in their spare time. Launched in Britain by Quicksilver, the complex game has five traffic maps with vivid graphics, ragtime music and synthetic speech.

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Get the lowdown on the top software packages - the great games and useful utilities that you'd really like this Christmas - in *Popular Computing Weekly's* Bumper Software Hits Special, on sale November 29. Our reviewers crave after excellence but do they find it? Get your copy and all the good, and bad, software for Commodores, Spectrums, Bees, Amstrads, Electrons, QIs, Onics and others, will be booted up - or out!
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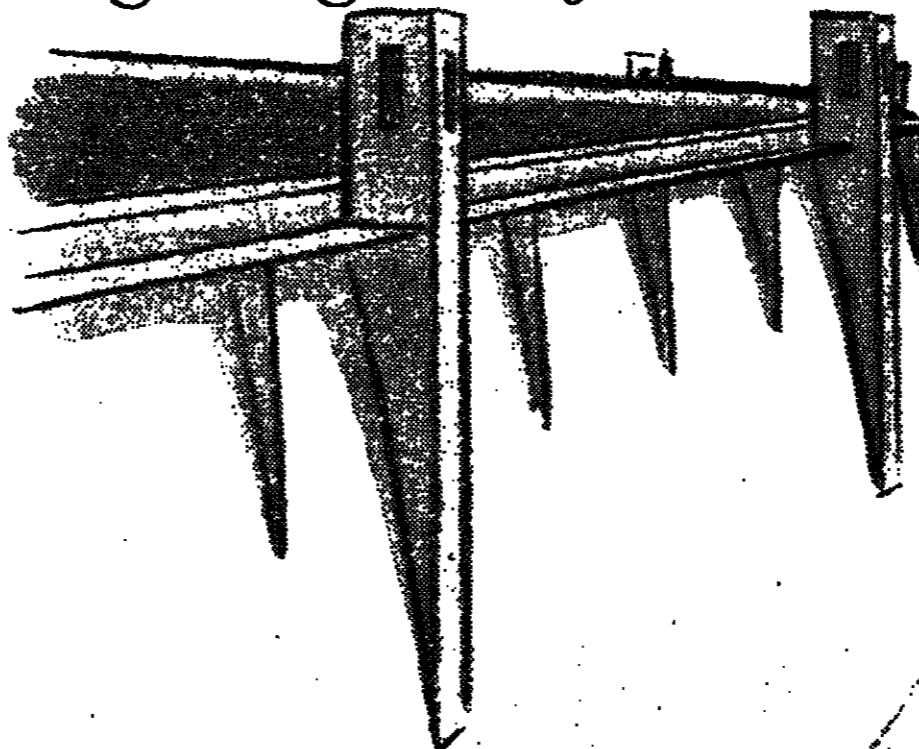
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Moran injury brings uncertainty to Atkinson's plans

Manchester a second home for Celtic

Celtic's European Cup Winners' Cup second round, second leg tie with Rapid Vienna, which has to be played at Old Trafford, will be played at Old Trafford on Wednesday, December 12.

Manchester United's 58,000 capacity home ground has a preference to Aberdeen's Pittodrie for security reasons.

Announcing the decision, the Scottish Secretary, Ernie Wetherby, said: "Because of the UEFA stipulation that the match should be played at least 60 miles from the nearest international frontier, Scotland was Aberdeen."

"But this holds only 22,000, and although we play games without any trouble, we have to cater for pitch and fans, we thought it would be better cosmetically to 'look elsewhere'." Mr Walker said: "Celtic have been playing in Glasgow both police and club officials are happy for the game to go ahead."

Hamburg and Inter may lack generals

Hamburg and Internazionale of Milan, who meet in an attractive UEFA Cup tie in the Volkspark Stadion tomorrow, had sharply contrasting results on Sunday. Each lacked their general Magath of Hamburg. Brady, of Inter, both struggling to recover from pulled

Racers dig deep for a double

By Robert Pryce
Murrayfield Racers' playing resources, the deepest in the league according to expert assessment, proved invaluable at the weekend. A number of their younger forwards are out of action and two of their experienced wings, McIntyre, are playing with damaged ribs.

“I wasn't very optimistic”, Alex Dempster, their coach, admitted. Yet they beat two of their strongest rivals to take a clear lead in the British League, sponsored by Heineken, with seven wins. At Dundee on Saturday they ran up a 5-0 first-period lead on the way to a 10-5 win. At home on Sunday, they beat **Fife Flyers** 7-6 despite conceding six first-period goals. And they added to their resources by persuading Derek Reilly to come

out of retirement at the New Year.
Hanson overcame some of his early uncertainty to make key saves. Tony Hand equalized in the 17th minute then robbed Ron Plumb. Fife's experienced player-coach, to set up the deciding goal for Lynch 47 seconds from time.
"I don't think we played as smart as them", Plumb said. And they may not be quite as rich in resources. Although Pennycook is a graduate of the North Sea oil rig

returned from his injury on Saturday, and Linton returned from the Nottingham Panthers to score a goal on Sunday, they missed Cottrell, who broke a cheekbone in practice two weeks ago, and Gordon Latio, who may have a broken ankle after getting in the way of Brown's slap shot on Saturday.

Dundee, the British champions, fell to their second defeat of the weekend and seven goals from Fitzpatrick at Whiteley Bay. Salter's fourth goal of the game, 74 seconds from the end, gave Nottingham a 5-1 win over Streatham.

RESULTS: Premier Division: Dundee Rockets 1-0; Murrayfield Racers 10; File Flyers 13; Cleveland Bombers 2; Nottingham Panthers 5; Streatham Redskins 4; Southampton Vikings 5; Flyin' Burins 15 (at Streatham); Durham Waps

T. Churnley, 76 per cent. 2. E Darcy and C O'Malley, 75 per cent. 3. M McLellan, 75; 4. J. Bland and C Mason, 72. Driving distance: 1. D Feherty, 277 yards; 2. S Lyle, 276; 3. B Langer, 273; 4. H Clark and C Darcy, 272; 5. S Torrance, 271. Greens in regulation: 1. J M McLellan, 76 per cent. 2. B Welles, 77; 3. S Lyle, 76; 4. J Bland and C Mason, 75; 5. T Churnley, 75. Putts per round: 1. B Langer, 28.84; 2. W Longmuir, 28.90; 3. D Frost, 29.35; 4. A Brown, 29.50; 5. S Torrance, 29.62; 6. D Feherty, 29.72. Sand saved: 1. B Gieschehr 70 per cent. 2. M Plenz, 65.3. D J Russell and J O'Malley, 64. 6. M Cafferty, 63; 6. J M McLellan and E Darcy, 62.

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NORTH AMERICA: National League (NHL):
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Washington Capitals 5, Chicago Black Hawks
0; Boston Bruins 7, Montreal Canadiens 4;
Calgary Flames 4, Vancouver Canucks 2.

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Devonport 13; Walsby 12; Gillingham 12; Paul's A, Edinburgh Academy 7; Glensmond 4; Easmeire 13; Newcastle 7; GS 0; Esher 42; Bancroft 0; 3. Emswell 3; Campton 12; 4. Emswell 30; RHS Holbrook 10; Haber-
 Graham 3; Askle 8; Elmore 8; Waford GS 0; Hampton 42; Winchester 10; Halsbury 16; Harrow 0; Hereford CS 4; Bromsgrove 14; Hurstpoint 7; Seaford 0; John Fisher 0; Guildford RGS 18; Judd 28; Colfe's 0; King Henry VII, Coventry 24; Bishop Vesey 13; King Edward VII, Lytham 60; Kirby Mendal 0; King Edward's, Bath 24; Dean Close 7; King Edward's, Stourbridge 4; North Linsmeaton 5; King William's, IDM 0; Liverpool 3; King's

Brnau 34, Wells Cathedral 14; King 3,
 Canterbury 15, Tonbridge 3, King's, Rochester
 D, Kent College 28, King's, Taunton 13,
 Monmouth 18; King's, Worcester 30, Bablake
 3, Langley Park 5, Gravesham 5; Lord William a,
 Theme 12, MCS, Oxford 8; Magdalen CS,
 Brackley 13, Burford 0; Magnus MS OS,
 Loughborough GS 29; Marlborough 21,
 Chesham 7; Marling 0, Bristol GS 4;
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 Mary's 7; Ashville T, Newcastle FGS 12;
 Durban 12; Marston 12; Marlborough 12;
 Marnham 10; Marlborough HS 40, Worthing
 0; Penzance 40, Brentwood 3, Plymouth 13, Kelly
 3, Pate 18, Norwich 8; Of Holy Trinity, Peter's

4. Whitshaven 24; Queen Elizabeth GS, Walsfield 10, Bradford GS 8, St Peter's, Bournemouth 0, Brynston 11, Ratcliffe 15, Abbot Bayne 13; Rydal 35, Denstone 5; Hyde 0, Old Boys 22; St Bees 8, Lancaster RGS 16; St Benedict's, Easing 19, Tiffin 0; St John's, Leatherhead 8, Eastbourne 0; St Mary's, Sidcup 18, St Olave's 4, St Peter's, York 5, Pockington 12, Sedburgh 32, Orewa 8;

Dudley 3; Slocates 8; Trent 14; Sir Roger
 Ashwood's 10, Duke of Yorks RMS 34
 Chisholms 6, Chatham House 17; Stowe 23,
 Jaul & Sutton Valence 6, Crambrook 6; The
 Lays 18, Faleed 7; Verulam 48, Brownbroun 8;
 1880 1881. 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887
 St. James Park 30, Strickland 12; Whitgift 10, St
 George's, Weybridge 3; Wimbledon 18, Trinity,
 Brighton 0; Woodhouse Grove 31, Ripon 13;
 Worcester RGS 45, King's, Gloucester 6;
 North D, Brighton 12.

FORTHSHIRE CUP: Semi-final: Leighton
 Buzzard 20, Amberg 9.

OLD TIFINANS DIAMOND JEWELL MATCH:
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LUTAL MATCHES: Newbury 30, London
 Hospital 12; Reading 12, Rydingians 6.

AMERICAN FOOTBALL

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
Atlanta	11	1	0	.917	383	186
New England	8	5	0	.615	319	282
New York Jets	6	6	0	.500	263	256
Indianapolis Colts	4	8	0	.308	197	342
Pittsburgh	1	12	0	.077	191	366

Team	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
Pittsburgh	7	6	0	.538	331	260
Cincinnati	5	8	0	.385	243	280
Cleveland	4	9	0	.308	186	234
Houston	1	11	0	.154	187	363

Seattle	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
Boston	11	2	0	.846	295	200
Cleveland	11	2	0	.846	293	198
A Readers	9	4	0	.682	292	228
San Diego	6	7	0	.452	340	345
Kansas City	5	8	0	.385	222	286

NATIONAL CONFERENCE						
Detroit	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
New York Giants	8	5	0	.615	255	250
Washington Redskins	8	5	0	.615	336	238
Los Angeles Rams	8	5	0	.615	233	240
St. Louis Cardinals	7	6	0	.538	282	285
Philadelphia Eagles	5	7	1	.423	231	251

Central Division						
Chicago Bears	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
Green Bay Packers	9	4	0	.682	274	185
Minnesota Vikings	8	5	0	.615	275	185

St. Louis	1	8	0.235	250	316	
St. Louis	4	8	1.348	250	316	
St. Louis	4	9	0.308	257	325	
St. Louis	3	10	0.231	238	364	
St. Louis	W	L	T	Pct	PP	PA
St. Louis	12	1	0	0.923	370	187
St. Louis	8	5	0	0.615	285	280
St. Louis	6	7	0	0.462	248	300
St. Louis	3	10	0.231	232	314	

CHILEAN: Atacama 5; La Serena 3; San Luis 1, Santiago Wanderers 0; Iquique 2, Antofagasta 0; Palestino 3, Magallanes 1; Universidad 0. **ARGENTINE:** River Plate 1, Boca Juniors 1, 2; O'Higgins 1, 2; Estudiantes 1, Union Española 2; Rangers 2, Newells 3; Coquimbo 2, Audax Italiano 2; Universidad Católica 1, Huachipato 0; Cobolita 1, San Felipe 0; Universidad de Chile 2, Colo Colo 0; Cobresal 2, Africa 1. **Leading positions (after 23 games):** Zone A: Cobresal 37 pts, Colo Colo, Cobresal 32. **Zone B:** Universidad Católica Union Española 32.

CYPRUS: Apollon 2, Pafos 0; Salamina 2, Evagoras 0; Onorata 2, AEL 2; Anorthosis 1, Perastros 0; Arifios 0, Aris 0; Apollon 0, Ene

**Maidstone let
Bartley go**

Welling United have re-signed **John Bartley**, the forward from Maidstone United for £8,000. Bartley left the Southern League club for Millwall four and a half years ago.

THIRD QUALIFYING ROUND: Bishop Auckland v Mossley; South Liverpool v Bootle; Stalybridge Celtic v Corsewall; Morriston v Southbank; Grimsby v Wigan; Halesowen v Radcliffe; Wokington v Workington; Tamworth v Grantham; Olbury v Stafford; Corby v Macclesfield; Kettering v Lynn v Rhyl; Wotton v Bromsgrove; Alvechurch v Boston United; Workop v Dudley; Burton v Buxton or Alfreton; Harlow v Hendon; Easingwold v Colchester; Clitheroe v Wokingham; Wellingborough v Northfleet; Wokingham v Woking; Scarnaia v Witney; Hampton, Chelmsford v Wokingham; Tooting and Mitcham v Bitterley.

v Bishop v Stordford, Bromley v Farnborough
v Cambridge City v Stourbridge, Hayes v
Sutton United, Welwyn v Harington or St
Albans, Windsor and Eton v Hastings.
Folkstone v Canthelton, Gloucester v Yeovil,
Weymouth v Forest Green, Dorchester v
Bideford or Cheltenham, Trowbridge v Marlborough
Tyrrel, Frome v Salisbury (Matches to be
played on December 15).

ITALIAN: Ascoli 0; Roma 0; Atalanta 3; Avellino 3; Fiorentina 1; Internazionale 1; Lazio 3; Como 2; AC Milan 0; Sampdoria 1; Napoli 1; Cremonense 0; Torino 1; Verona 2; Udinese 0; Juventus 3. **Leading positions** [after 10 matches]: Verona 17pts, Torino 14, Sampdoria 14.

POLISH: Gornik Zabrze 2; Widzew Lodz 0; Legia Warszawa 2; Pogon Szczecin 0; Zagłębie Sosnowiec 0; Lech Poznan 1; LKS Lodz 0; Ruch Chorzow 0; Silesky Gdynia 2; Kuznecow Katowice 0; Gornik Wazeczny 1; Rakoniewicki 1; Slask Wroclaw 2; Gornik Zlenka 0; Motor Lublin 3; GKS Katowice 1. **Leading positions** [after 15 games]: Legia Warsaw 22 pts; Gornik Zabrze 21; Lech Poznan 19.

FIXTURES AND FOREIGN	
Saturday December 1, unless stated	THIRD
FIRST DIVISION	
1 Arsenal v Luton	1 Bradford
1 Aston Villa v Sunderland	1 Bradford
2 Chelsea v Liverpool	1 Bristol C
2 Coventry v Tottenham	2 Cambridge
1 Everton v Sheffield W	1 Gillingham
X Ipswich v Southampton	X Newport
1 Leicester v QPR	2 Swansea
1 Manchester U v Norwich	1 Walsal v
	X Wigan v
	1 York v
	Not on card

X Watford v Stoke	Rovers (Friday)
X Wolves v Birmingham F	
1 West Ham v WBA	
SECOND DIVISION	
X Barnsley v Fulham	X Aldershot
2 Cardiff v Birmingham	1 Blackpool
1 Grimsby v Shrewsbury	1 Bury v Torquay
1 Leeds v Wimbledon	1 Chesterfield
1 Middlesbrough v Ipswich	1 Colchester
2 Notts Co v Oxford	2 Exeter v
X Oldham v Manchester C	2 Nornmump
X Portsmouth v Blackburn	X Southern
X Sheffield U v Huddersfield	Not on coupon
X Wolves v Brighton	1 Scunthorpe
Not on coupon	Port Vale (Fri)
Not on coupon	1 Wrexham (F)

TRIBLE CHANCE (home team): Ipswich, Sheffield
Barnsley, Oldham, Portsmouth, Aldershot,
United, Wolves, Newport, Wigan.
Southend, Norwich, Dundee United.
BEST DRAWS: Ipswich, Oldham, Sheffield
United, Newport, Norwich.
AWAYS: Tottenham, Oxford, Crewe,
Aberdeen, Motherwell.

Leading positions (after 12 games): Belar 18pts; Kocalsp 17; Fenerbahce 16.

WEST GERMANY: Waldhof Mannheim Borussia Mönchengladbach 3; Werder Bremen 4; Eintracht Braunschweig 1; Fortuna Düsseldorf 1; VfB Stuttgart 1; VfL Wolfsburg 1; Borussia Dortmund 1; Schalke 04 0; Bayer Leverkusen 0; Eintracht Frankfurt 3. Leading position: Bayern Munich 21pts; Werder Bremen 1; Borussia Mönchengladbach 18.

YUGOSLAVIA: Velez Mostar 0; Vojvodina Iskra Bugojno 1; Sarajevo 3; Vardar Skopje Radnicki Nis 0; Red Star Belgrade 2; Otkolac Srebrenica Niksic 1; Partizan 1; Dynast Vinkovci 2; Partizan Belgrade 2; Zelenogradin Dymovo Zagreb 1; Rastka 3; Buducnost Titograd 1; Sloboda Tuzla 0; Hajduk Split 0.

CASTS: Paul Newman

DIVISION	NORTHERN PREMIER
C Bournehead	1 Grantham v S Liverpool
v Bolton	X Horwich v Hyde
v Lincoln	1 Macclesfield v Chorley
u U v Derby	1 Southport v Macclesfield
v Preston	
v Doncaster	SCOTTISH PREMIER
v Plymouth	1 Celtic v Dundee
Rotherham	X Dumbarton v Rangers
Hull	2 Hearts v Aberdeen
Reading	1 Morton v Albion
u u v Milton v	1 St Mirren v Dumbarton

SCOTTISH FIRST
 1 Aldrie v Kilmock
 1 Brechin v St Johnstone
 1 Clyde v Falkirk
 1 Forfar v East Fife
 1 Forfar v Hamilton
 2 Meadowbank v Motherwell
 Not on coupons: Partick v Ayr

SCOTTISH SECOND
 Not on coupons: Ayrton
 Striving, Alloa v Stranraer
 Banrock v East Strathgordon
 Dundee v Arbroath
 Montrose v Cowdenbeath
 Queen's Park v Cowal of Galloway
 South. Perth v Stirling Albion

HOMEs: Manchester United, F.C. Oxford, City of
Bradford, Bristol City, Gillingham, Bury, Burnley,
Chesterfield, Macclesfield, Carlisle, Aldershot,
Cardiff.
FIXED ODDS: Home: Bradford City, Bristol City, York, Bury, Chesterfield, Ayr, Tottenham, Crystal Palace, Oxford, Ipswich, Portsmouth, Chester.
